From the Savannah Republican.

Use of the Camel in the South.

the practicability of using camels to an ad-

now occupied by the horse, mule and ox, we

addressed a letter to Mr. Benj. M. Woolsey, of

Ala., who had purchased a number of the ani-

mals and was experimenting with them on his plantation, near Selma. He has courteous-

ly replied to our enquiries, and his letter, which will be found below, will be read with

ARTESA, Near Selma, May 22.

Having briefly alluded, some weeks ago, to

Original Articles.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE—NO. XVIII.

"The war must be carried into Africa." Within the last three months the Supreme Court of California has declared a severe penal statute against the importation of Chinese unconstitutional upon grounds of public policy, which may be considered as settling the question beyond a doubt of on the West Coast of our Continent is the greater permanent slayery, Chinese or African, or both, in California. Indeed from the very day that California was admitted into the Union until now, her people have been as true to the South on the subject of slavery as the South has been true to herself. The California Legislature at its first Session adopted liberal laws for the protection of the few slaves which had been carried to the Golden State during its brief Territorial existence. The Courts there have always rigidly enforced the fugitive slave law. The State has never failed to vote with the South in Presidental elections by large majorities. Both Houses of the Legislature recently passed Resolutions almost unanimously requesting Senator Broderick to resign, on account of his affiliation with Douglas Democrats against the South. The Legislature at its last Session also enacted a law to divide the State so as to erect all her Territory South of the famous Compromise line of 36: 30 into a new State, for the express purpose that it might become a negro slave State, as it is the finest agricultural region in many respects on the Globe. An additional motive was to secure two more United States Senators to represent the interests of the Pacific. but the chief object was to conciliate the South, whence the strongest opposition has hitherto come to the Pacific Rail Road, which California has

It remains only for Congress to approve the Act of the Legislature dividing the State and to revive the slave trade, so that cheap negroes may be had, to give the South all she has ever claimed on the Pacific-to give her the whole Pacific country. Oregon is likewise faithful to the South on the slave issue. Her people are largely Democratic of the States Rights, not the National School of Politics. Perhaps they formed their political principles partly from the precepts and example of California, which is more ultra in States Rights than even South Carolina. To the best of my information the California Courts are asserted a reasserted in divers important causes Mr. Calhoun's doctrines of State jurisdiction in judical matters. But another explanation of Oretion of her constitution, nearly a fourth of the where negroes were so scarce and negro labor higherthan white labor.

More than one Newspaper there now is friend ly to the establishment of negro slavery. One of her Senators in Congress, Gen. Lane, is a Southern man by birth, a native of North Carolina, notoriously pro-slavery in his opinions and feelings, and he is the idol of the Oregon people. He is also a great favorite in Indiana and throughout the North West. In fact, he appears to be the choice of the whole pro-slavery party, North and South, for the next President, and he certainly has in view of the cheering prospect of establishing Chinese if not African slavery in all the Pacific region of this country. Most of the Chinese now in Oregon (over 5,000 when the Constitution was adopted) went thither to work as domestics and as agricultural laborers, not to dig gold. Nearly all the surface gold diggings in California are exhausted and the 50,000 Chinese there rather than labor in the deep diggings have mostly gone to work as house and body servants and as laborers upon farms, or in gardens and orchards, or in manufacalso generally learned to speak English and the vices of Jno. Chinaman indispensable to their comfort. So that within a few years more according to all present indications Chinese slavery will have been established by Constitutional, or Statu-

The Chinese are also emigrating to Washington Territory, as agricultural laborers, and although that is the most Northern of our Pacific Possessions, yet there too we find the white men growing daily more friendly to slavery. Many of the prominent public characters there are advocating the introduction of Chinese apprentices, as menials and laborers. Let the Chinese once get there, no matwhether as apprentices, or as freemen, and in the end they must be slaves. The necessities of the country require it-the laws of God and man demand it. Even Gen. Harney now in command of Army was bold enough recently to address a letter to the Governor of Washington Territory advocating a compulsory system of Chinese labor there. This single fact should encourage the African slave traders to redouble their efforts.

The Pacific slope is larger than all our Atlantic slave States, as it contains an area of over 933,-000 square miles, every foot of which is well adopted to negro slavery, if the slaves could only be got. It should be borne in mind that there are no Deserts in the United States West of the Rocky Mountains. They are all East of that great chain and North of the present slave States, occupying what is boastingly called "Free Territory." Hence if the Pacific slope is well adopted to slavery, there is room in that quarter for as many freemen and colored slaves. Chinese or African, as there is in our present negro slave States and according to to the estimate before given that slavery will pay until population reaches at least 100 to the square mile, it follows, that even if negro slavery should never be established in any of the North Western States-that even if we should never get any more Territory from Mexico, or Central America, yet we have ample space in the South and on the Pacific for 180,000,000 of souls bond, or free.

I have shown that Chinese slavery does now practically exist on the Pacific. Let us examine some other facts as to its climate, soil and productions to prove its adaptedness to slavery. It oc cupies the West Coast of our Continent and every West Coast of all the Continents is as warm as another given point on their East Coast at least 10 degrees latitude and in some places 15 degrees South of the said given point on the West Const. Therefore assuming a difference of only 10 degrees Latitude as the isothermal line of our West and East Coasts, it is clear, that all the Pacific Territory which lies 10 degrees North of the point on the Atlantic intersected by the 39th parallel is well adapted to negro slavery, other things being equal. Now the 39th parallel of latitude runs a little South of Baltimore and leaves a large section of Maryland, Virginia and Missouri North of

FOTRIOR MARKE

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But it is authenticated by numerous and long continued Meteorological observations, that a given point on the West Coast of this Continent s generally as warm as one 15 degrees of latitude South of it, on the East Coast. Of course it is the Gulf stream of the Atlantic, which heats the West Coast of the Eastern Continents, as it is the Gulf stream of the Pacific which warms the West Coast of our Continent. The cause usually assigned for the difference of temperature in the same latitude on the West Coast of Europe and volume of Equatorially heated waters in the big Pacific. It may however be alleged that the three Ranges of Mountains which traverse the Pacific Slope from North to South between the Ocean and the Rocky Mountains prevent the passage of the Pacific's genial atmosphere into the interior. But such is not the case. Those three ranges are no where very lofty except in occasional Peaks and their continuity is often interrupted by broad passes, or flats open for the free circulation of the Pacific's benign atmosphere. Indeed while those mountains are no bar to the warmth of the Ocean Atmosphere, in winter they generate cool breezes in summer, which makes the climate of the Pacific Coast so delightful at all seasons. In addition to the interruptions in the Mountains, the Gulf of California distributes its invigorating breezes in summer and its warm ones in winter throughout all the valleys of the slope, west of

There is no such climate as that of California and most of the Pacific Coast, any where under the blue vault of heaven, except perhaps a small section about classic Athens-no such soil and climate for the production of grain, grapes, fruits, vegetables and live stock of all kinds. The Great Creator would seem to have provided extraordinary means of subsistence for the miners in that land of inexhaustible gold. Quite a sufficiency of wild ducks and geese resort thither to furnish meat for millions of men. Finer grapes than ever a Malaganese smacked his lips over, flourish there almost spontaneously. The grape has no disease, the vintage never or but seldom fails and yields the most delicious wines, which require only age to eclipse any produced in France or on the Rhine. Tea of excellent quality thrives there as has been demonstrated by many well tried experiments and preparations are making for undertaking its culture on a magnificent scale by the introduction of laborers and Tea plants from China. The Federal Government is importing the only State Courts in the Union, which have the plants, but white men and Mandarines are importing the laborers—the slaves. A number of army officers have also declared that the longest strongest, finest and whitest Sea Island cotton gon's sympathy with the South is the fact, that found on the Continent grows in the valleys of several thousand Chinese are there and that they the Calorado and Gila Rivers. Most of the land are treated as slaves either under apprentice laws, | in the fork of those Rivers is stated likewise to be or by the approbation of public opinion. When | well timbered and both streams are known to be navigable far up from their mouths.

the Rocky Mountains.

Cotton, Tea and Grape culture then on the ballots cast were in favor of negro slavery, even | Pacific Coast demand that the Chinese or African slave trade shall be opened. The miners of California want cheap provisions. The families there need servants and the stock raisers need shepherds, Chinese or African? The Chinaman has got the start of Cuffee, but would not all or at least most white men prefer negroes .if negro labor could be had at even double the cost of Chinese labor? More than a third and nearly a half of the American population on the Pacific were born in the South. Thousands of the Oregonians were reared in Virginia, Kentucky Tennesseo and Missouri Would they not prefer a docile strong and endu ring negro to a mutinous weak and failing Chinaman? Yes! but the price the relative price of African and Chinese labor at this time with free trade in Johns and no trade in Cuffees, that is the question for the South to determine.

The Legislatures on the Pacific will shortly le galize the Chinese apprentice system. The next step will be but a short one to legalize Chinese slavery as a permanent institution. John China man, as he is over called there, is already an institution, planted and fixed to the soil on the Patures of the lighter kind. Those Chinese have | cific. No matter whether he went thither or remains there voluntarily or by compulsion, he is Californians are beginning to find the menial ser- still there and there to be forever as he has his women and children with him. Instead of showing a disposition to return to their mother country the Chinese stick to California, as though it were paradise, and a new impulse has lately been imparted to the influx of the Celestials all along the Now why object to reviving the African slave trade lest we shall have too many negroes to govern, to subsist or to make slavery profitable, when offices of slaves.

Those Chinese must be subsisted and governed yet they are mutinous, because they have more of the faculties and passions of the white man than the negro possesses. The descendants of those Chinese will be present in the United States whenever our population shall have become too dense could be in case the African Slave trade were revived. One race, or the other is bound to come. Which class of serviles shall we have the docile or mutinous? As subsistence is such a bugbear, with some anti-slave traders the evil of a redundant servile population might be avoided by importing only, or mostly male slaves but the bare thought of such a policy is abhorent, and there is not the slightest necessity for it, nor will there be for a few thousand years. I merely suggest that we could import only male slaves as the French and Spaniards are doing in respect to both Africans and Chinese or as our saintly cousins across

the water are doing in regard to Coolies. But probably, even if the African slave trade were revived, Chinese slavery is destined to prevail on our Pacific Coast to a greater extent than negro slavery, for several reasons. In the first place China is only about half as far from then took him into the village and showed California, Oregon etc., as the East Coast of Africs, and in the second place, the surplus provisions of our Pacific States will always find a ready market in over peopled China. Africa has no | The children in the house looked so innocent laborers. Moreover, a voyage to Africa, in addition to being twice as far is very much more dangerous than one to China. These things combined will enable our countrymen on the Pacific to get Chinese slaves cheaper and easier than negroes. But which ever system of slavery may ulimstely predominate on the Pacific the South will be equally benefited, except that negro slavery should be preferred to Chinese slavery, and as the Federal law against the importation of Chinese apprentices, or slaves, the South must fight lustily

73 In Columbus, Ga., on the 7th inst., a detructive Fire occurred, by which the Alabama and Fontaine Warchouses with about 8,000 bales of Cotton, and a large amount of goods in store, were consumed. The loss is fully half a million

for Cuffee's rights, or John Chinaman will be vic-

Poetry. Select

True Nobility. BY CHAS, SWAIN.

What is noble? To inherit Wealth, estate, and proud degree There must be some other merit Higher yet than these for me! Something greater far must enter Into life's majestic span; Fitted to create and centre True nobility in man!

What is noble? 'Tis the finer Portion of our mind and heart, Linked to something still diviner Than mere language can impart; Ever prompting-ever seeing Some improvement yet to plan; To uplift our fellow-being,

And, like man, to feel for man?

What is noble? Is the sabre Nobler than the humble spade? There's a dignity in labor : Truer than e'er pomp arrayed! He who seeks the mind's improvement Aids the world, in aiding mind; Every great commanding movement

Serves not one, but all mankind. O'er the forge's heart and ashes, O'er the engine's iron head, Where the rapid shuttle flashes, And the spindle whirls its thread-There is labor lowly tending Each requirement of the hour-There is genius still extending

'Mid the dust, and speed and clamor, Of the loom-shed and the mill; Midst the clink of wheel and hammer Great results are growing still! Though, too oft, by fashion's creatures, Work and workers may be blamed, Commerce need not hide its features,

Science, and its world of power!

Industry is not ashamed. What is noble? That which places Truth in its enfranchised will: Leaving steps, like angel traces, That mankind may follow still; E'en through scorn's malignant glances Prove him poorest of his clan. He's the noble who advances

Freedom, and the cause of man. Pretty, Laughing Eoline.

BY F. H. STAUFFER. Ambushed in those silken lashes. Vivid thought electric flashes; Peeping through those dangling tresse A neck as white as snow, is seen;

Pretty, laughing Eoline! Thy jetty brows like crescents rise, In heavy arches o'er thine eyes; Each spanning, like a rainbow bright, It's hemisphere of golden light,

Enhancing beauty with their gleam, Blithsome, dark-eyed Eoline! United to an angel face; Seldom links like thee are given, Connecting things of earth with heaven; With less of shadow than of sheen,

Tender-hearted Eoline! A virtuous mind, a feeling heart, A sweeter zest to life impart: Morals pure and wit refined, How sweetly, yet how rarely join'd! These all in thee are fully, seen, Thoughtful, dreamy Eoline!

Hiscellaneous.

God seen in all His Works.

In that beautiful part of Germany which orders on the Rhine, there is a noble castle which as you travel on the western bank o the river, you may see lifting its ancient f trees about as old as itself. About forty years ago, there lived in that castle a noble gentleman, whom we shall call Baron - He had only one son, who was

not only a comfort to his father, but a blessing to all who lived on his father's land. It happened on a certain occasion that this oung man being from home, there came a rench gentleman to see the castle, who began to talk of his heavenly Father in terms that chilled the old man's blood; on which the Baron reproved him, saying "are you not afraid of offending God, who reigns above, by speaking in such a manner?" The gentlean said he knew nothing about God, for he

had never seen him. The Baron this time did not notice what the gentleman said, but the next morning took him about his castle grounds, and took occasion first to show him a very beautiful picture that hung on the wall. The gentlenan admired the picture very much, and said whoever drew the picture knows very well how to use the pencil."

"My son drew the picture," said the Baron "Then your son is a clever man," replied the gentleman. The Baron then went with his visitor into the garden, and showed him many beautiful flowers and plantations of forest trees. "Who has the ordering of this garden?" asked the gentleman. "My son," replied the Baron; "he knows every plant, I may say, from the cedar of on to the hyssop on the wall." "Indeed," said the gentleman, "I shall think very highly of him soon." The Baron

him a small neat cottage, where his son had established a school, and where he caused all young children who had lost their parents to be received and nourished at his own expense. commerce to offer, while China can afford both a and so happy, that the gentleman was very accrative trade and millions of the very cheapest | much pleased, and when he returned to the castle he said to the Barou, "what a

"How do you know I have so good a son?" "Because I have seen his works, and I know that he must be good and clever, if he has done all you showed me." "But you have not seen him."

"No, but I know him very well, because judge of him by his works." True," replied the Baron, "and in this way I judge of the character of our heavenly I know by his works, that he is being of infinite wisdom, and power and good

The Frenchman felt the force of the reproof and was careful not to offend the good Baron A LESSON ON HUMAN VANITY .- Neighbor

T. had a social party at his house a few evenings since, and the "dear boy, Charles, a five be seen in the parlor. "Pa, is somewhat there with your?" "Ah, no, si but I saw his taken from the garden and pounded fine, to most interest in that work, of which he was welkin will ring to their unanimous acclamation. tion of Maryland, Virginia and Missouri North of the Greek Slave, which is the same of the United States well adapted to slavery, because, the 495 parallel is the extreme Northern boundary of the Parist.

The same of Maryland, Virginia and Missouri North of the Greek Slave, which is somewhat the work, or rather in fact, as far as elaborately gotten up for so great an occasion, has bound the would. It was done, and the area was, of course, jacket, but without a very necessary article of some was treated to a liberal supply of can as the seem in the parist. "An, no, short tank in the parist. "An, no, short tank in the parist. "An, no, short tank in the parist was course, which most interest in that work, of which as for as early out of his boy, and Charles was, of course, jacket, but without a very necessary article of some the would. It was done, and the area was done, and the area was done and small small with the would. It was done, and the filters that there with your "An, no, short tank in the parist was clamatically advised during its prosecution, be closed to be down the would. It was done and small was done, and the darkin."— Pittsburg Chronicle.

The least of the Greek Slave, which would it was done, and the filters that there will rais of their was constantly advised during its prosecution. Among other extras, the little fellow's story because, the 495 were for the would. It was done and small was done, and the offect was of the would. It was done and white ago lookin' for he darlin'."— Pittsburg Chronicle.

Northleast the work of the Greek Slave, which would so the would in the work of the would in the work of

he, proudly, "if any of you smells a smell, that's me! The effect was decided, and Charles, having thus delivered an illustrative essay on human vanity, was the hero of the essay on human vanity, was the hero of the

The President on Composition.

related by the correspondent of the Richmond sory to the deed, having furnished her with Dispatch, in his account of the first day's pro-Jno. T. Wheat appeared on the platform, and sembled yesterday for the trial of the negro introduced student Elisha E. Wright, of Ten-Fanny, Jos. S. Reid, Magistrate, W. H. Hunt, nessee, to President Buchanan, as the young W. H. Harrington, J. B. Carwile, W. A. Cline gentleman who had won the prize offered for and S. P. Boozer composing the Jury. adding that the prize would be doubly valued lafter a careful investigation of the matter, is The President consented, and said:

"I confess I am taken by surprise at this ncident of this evening, but I am happy to be distinguished for most meritorious compositurnpikes in all directions from this State to tion—and that is the great merit among liter the Kentucky line, under the promise from rary gentlemen. The man who writes clearly, our Kentucky neighbors that they would conmust think clearly, and will, by practice, come linue them into their State. All these pikes to speak clearly. There is great merit in still end at the State line, with no prospect of short sentences. The author who uses long their being extended. The consequence is sentences is always laboring with difficulty. that, in a season like the present, when the sentences is always laboring with difficulty. One distinct idea distinctly set forth, has more potency than a book full of those in which everything under the sun is jumbled together, as is so commonly the case among our modern tion, and it is no exaggeration to say that the writers. The ancient style was the best style, and that was the style of Calhoun and Webprosperity in whatever pursuit in life you may I have been delighted with the examination. I have never heard more genuine parts took passage on the two wheel mail-cart, sense, humor and wit than in the address for the interior of the State, and was enjoying delivered by the gentleman who spoke to you a good nap. From this nap, however, he was this afternoon(Dr. Hooper,) and who was for suddenly aroused by a tremendous concussion, merly a professor here-and with regard to which threw him violently against the side of the more sober portions of it, I hope they the box, skinning his nose, and otherwise have sunk deep into the minds of every student bruising his body. Upon looking about, he

It is more dreadful than the pestilence, than water line; the horses' heads and necks were the yellow fever, than the plague, than all the the only portions of the animals in sight, and calamities that visit man. In it, we bring on the driver was laying the whip on to them. ourselves a greater calamity than Heaven has The traveller recovering himself with a vehebrought upon us in any form or shape of ment execration, inquiredmisery. I wish with all my heart, to repeat "What is the matter?" what has been best said, what that speaker "Nothing," responded the driver, busily said, and to ask you all to take care of that plying his whip the while, "only we've struck fatal vice, which degrades man to the level of Kentucky." eves of the whole world. [Applause."]

Aphorisms.

in proportion as they are abridged.

State," and he believed that Kentucky was dent at least." But I must not anticipate the only State on the face of the earth where my facts in their regular order, or forget that the properties of the state of the st

The man of middle rank believes that the man above him stands one step higher on the social ladder merely to overlook him. This than he again throws upon the one beneath

Envy is fixed on merit; and like a sore, is offended with every thing that is bright. Infancy is loveable, notwithstanding fretfulness and the whooping-cough.

your mind more by exercising its power, than the solution of many by another. Fond as man is of sight-seeing, life is the great show for every man-the show always wonderful and new to the thoughtful. Wisdom is the olive which springeth from the heart, bloometh on the tongue, and beareth fruit in the actions.

It is characteristic of youth and life, that we first learn to see through the tactics when | yer before a Mississippi justice. the campaign is over. For children there is no leave-taking, for they acknowledge no past; only the present to them is full of the future. Sin and punishment, like the shadow and the body, are never apart.

stepping from shop to shop, or from neighbor to neighbor; but stretching out into the country to the freshest fields, and highest ridges, and quietest lanes. However sullen the imagination may have been among its griefs him. have been in presenting all that was agonireprieved, here it is at first disregarded and

WARNING TO THE INTEMPERATE. - Charles Lamb tells his sad experience, as a warning to young men, in the following larguage The waters have gone over me; but out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who set a foot in the perilous flood. Could the youth to whom the flavor of the first wine is delicious as he open scenes of life, or the enteriog upon some newly discovered paradise, look into my desolation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when he shall feel himself going down a precipice with open yes and passive will-to see his destruction, and have no power to stop it, and yet feel it all the way emanating from himself-to see all godliness emptied out of him, and yet not ableto forget time when it was otherwise-to ber about the piteous spectacle of his own ruit. Could fevered eye, feverish with the last night's drinking, and feverish looking for to night's repetition of the folly; coull he but feel the body of the death out of which I cry I did not expect the least sympathy, in this hourly with feebler outcry to be deivered, were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the ride of its mantling temptation."

PATRIOTISM .- A person entering the House of Commons when the Rump Parlament was sitting, exclaimed :- "These are podly gentlemen, I could work for then all ty days "What trade are you, my god friend?"
"A ropemaker," replied the other.

THE LOST DARLIN'.-This forecon a mar in search of a child was hailed by a ponder ous Hibernian, who thrust hi half-naked frame through the window of | dilapidated three story wooden building. 'Is id a shild ye want?" "Yes," "About three years owld ?" "Yes." "He has far hair, blue run through her shoe into her foot. The years old colt, was favored with permission to sthraw hat on 'im?" "Yes! ys! Is he up family recommended the application of a beet, State. But while Mr. Calhoun took the ut- that by their joint hospitality the mountain

dict: That Mrs. Wilkes came to her death by poison, administered by the hands of Fanny, a slave, the property of R. Stewart, and that The following incident and episode are William Saunders, they believed, was acces-

> analysis of the stomach of Mrs. Wilkes discovered large quantities of arsenic. that Fanny be hanged on the 3d Friday, 15th

July next.-Newberry Rising Sun 8th inst.

"We've Struck Kentucky." It is well known to most of our readers that roads are soft, and there are frequent rains and snows, and heavy crops to haul over the roads, they get into the most horrible conditraveller from Tennessee absolutely drops anto Kentucky; and if he does not drop in so

found the vehicle in the midst of a limitless "The great cause of our country, which sea of mud, about the consistency of thin has involved so many in crime is drunkenness. cream and the bottom of the box below the

the brute, and brings him into disgrace in the Our traveller, in relating his experience, eyes of the whole world. [Applause."] had been blown up on steamboats, thrown off Pleasure may be aptly compared to many of railroads, and upset in stages—but that very great books, which increase in real value was the first time he had ever "run against a claim: "Unite these, and the future is suffi-

BURSTS OF ELOQUENCE .- The following bursts of eloquence was delivered before a court of one, however, has his eyes less upon the man of Justice, like the Asiatic rock of Gibralter, receives from the higher no other forgetfulness while the eternal river of mercy, like the the West. cadaverous of the valley, flows meandering at

A poor spirit is posses than a poor purse; a very few pounds a year would ease a man of the scandal of averice.

Appearance of the commencement of a speech of a lawyer in New Jersey:

"Your honors do not sit there like marble statutes to be wafted about by every windy

breeze. Another orator thus commenced his harangue. The important crisis which were about to

Another thus expatiated : "The court will please to observe that the gentleman from the East has given them a very learned speech. He has roamed with old Romulas, socked with old Socrates, ripped with Eripides, and canted with old Canthari des, but what, your honor, does he know about

the laws of Wisconsin?"

Extract from the argument of a young law-"May it please the court -I would rather live for thirteen hundred centuries on the small end of a thunder bolt-chew the ragged end of a flash of lightning-swallow the corners of a Virginia worm fence, and have my

bowels torn out by a green briar than to be thus bamboozled by these gentlemen." HORACE GREELEY IN KANSAS.-Horace Greeley was at Wyandott on Monday evening Ossawatomie. Gen. Pomery, Mr. Parrott, J. Ewing, Jr, and other delegates were with In the evening there was a meeting, at home, here it cheers up and smiles. How- and Horace addressed it, among others. . He ever listless the limbs may have been when told the people there assembled what he had sustaining a too heavy heart, here they are done and what he intended to do, for Kansas, the meeting (what was not relished by the

> find the following going the rounds of the western journals gentleman who expressed great pleasure at seeing so distinguished a philanthropist, and in wishing him success. "Indeed," replied Mr. Greeley, "I am happy to hear such senland where the iniquity of the nation is so firmly rooted. God be praised, the work goes bravely on." "With your aid," returned Mr. W., "slavery will soon cease to exist in Missouri. The number of slaves is now fast decreasing. I am myself doing something towards removing them. Only last week I took away thirteen." "My good friend, how? where to ?" "To New Orleans." "Great God !" exclaimed Horace, " what ! a dealer in human souls!" "Yes, sir, if that is what

you call it. I buy and sell negros. I am in-

debted to you for the profits of my business.

Slaveholders here sell me their slaves for half

their value in the South, to keep your disci-

ples from stealing them." city, say the Philadephia Morsing Post, while in the country, stepped on a rusty nail, which inflammation and rain were very great, and

From the Charleston Mercury. To the People of South Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS :- There are three grea every one of us, called upon to perform while political, and our industrial; and each of the poison. A post mortem and chemical are required to discharge these duties repectively, and that they should be held exusively responsible, no interference being had between each other. Had this been the case, we should have had no Archbishop Carroll engaged in the organization of our political constitution; no Alexander Hamilton, engaged in its administration; but all would have been left to the wild speculations of with them. Under this conviction, our parish roads, the Savannah and the Northeastern the exclusive political champions of the day -the JEFFERSONS of our new era-and an illy-balanced machine been permitted to hold its sway over the destinies of a few people, to be replaced in time by some one of the effete systems of government prevailing in man can understand politics, a merchant can administer governments, a politician can appreciate moral restraint and civil enterprise in his turn, and thus all three be employed in the advancement of the interests of the nation, each depending in good faith, upon

the efficiency of the other. I have assumed this general proposition as necessary prelude to the subject which I have to lay before you, viz: the part taken by John C. Calhoun in the Rabun Gap, or Blue Ridge Railroad, as it is now called. The facts which I shall present will show him to be the first instigator of that track for our daily intercourse with the great West, and to the hour of his death its unceasing supporter. It is for you to appreciate these facts, and, in doing so, commence by reversing the decision of the majority of your Representatives at the last session of the Legislature, by which the State appropriation to this great work was withdrawn. I take the liberty to make an appeal; but if it be true that my eaboard districts of the State-were the cause of this vote, they have already forgotten the man whose reputation, even now when he is dead, is defending them in their dearest rights, and will continue to do so until, by uniting the Atlantic slope with the valley of the Mississippi, through this wonderful pass in the Blue Ridge mountains, we shall require no further aid, in our industrial Mr. Calhoun would, placing one hand upon the singular indentation of the Atlantic Ocean on the coast of South Carolina, and the other State," and he believed that Kentucky was ciently ours to make us industrially indepenbeen an engineer in the service of South Carolina at the period to which I refer, alone

nstigates me to effort, in carrying the great object now presented to every man born on the soil of South Carolina-her railroad to To many of you it is known that Mr. Calhoun spent much time and some money upon the gold regions of Georgia, North and Sc Carolina. These regions brought the different passes of the Blue Ridge in these States

respectively in review before Mr. Calhoun.

Prior to any definite action had by the peo-

ple of South Carolina as to routes, and when

engineers were reconnoitering them without dertaking. On his way to Washington, in any regard to particular State interests or his last illness, I visited him on this very sub-State prejudices, Mr. Calhoun advised me, ject, but he was too surcharged with political in case I should be appointed to examine the responsibility to divide his enfeebled powers. leorgia passes, to emp'o; the utmost coup "Sir," was the grand inquiry, "have you 'wil allowed to the engineer in the examinanot followed Mr. Clay in his tour through tion; for they required bold combinations; the State of New York? Have you not of the Prophet" up to this time. I will write and yet they were the only ones offered us for our great enterprise. At this time I knew nothing of the great statesman's private inemploy ourselves. I go to Washington to sir, contend with this awful excitement, threatterests, and hence personal researches in the nountain regions; I only remembered that, s an officer in the Topographical Bureau at ening, I fear me, the instant disruption of the Washington, I had seen the report of Cap-Union. You take up military engineering tain, now Major Bache, to the Secretary of instead of civil, and examine those weak War, and that thus Mr. Calbonn had been points in our seaboard, where the sovereign officially informed of the fact of the availa-States of the Confederacy have given up to bility of the Raban Gap. But Major Bache's the General Government certain slips of land object was a canal, with its lockages, reserfor purposes of fortification; we may want roirs, basins, &c. Could these results be to recover these before we employ ourselves used in the establishment of a railroad, with further with railroads." He did ward off it light grades, gentle car and trains, &c.? I the political blow, but it cost him his life. thought Mr. Calhonn wanted this problem He never returned to the mountains of South solved. I did solve it; and my report was Carolina any more, whence he could look made at the early Convention assembled at down and fearlessly direct her in her physi- good prospect that this branch of agriculture Knoxville to consider this important subject. cal, intellectual and moral necessities. He But there was no Calboun there; the same did not live to see the train which should necessity for difference, and even reserve, in have passed daily, e'er this, by the door of braced, and the lagging gait becomes bouyant and all other States and Territories, since he communicating with me, constrained him in again. However perverse the memory may came prominently before the public. He gave participating in the Knoxville Convention Digrand, the glorious Far West. It is the memovisions in council he foresaw would prevail, ry of John C. Calhoun, fellow-citizens of zing, and insisting on only what cannot be delegates at least) the true Republican doc- and knowing that the great State of Georgia, South Carolina, that must appeal to you on trine, which is, that the negro is entitled to if separated from the Carolinas, could turn behalf of your contribution to the great work then it sleeps; and the sleep of memory is the same status as the white man. The main the Blue Ridge entirely, by running her lines that passes by his door. It is a monument the day in Paradise to the unhappy. The portion of his remarks were for the negro. some hundred miles farther south, he feared mere breathing of the cool wind on the face. He went in for the power in Congress, when that his grand "diagonal route," as he called to his memory that will be real in its character; which will be lasting; which will idenin the commonest highway is rest and com- ever it may seem fit, either to introduce or it, would fall a victim to the diversion, and tify him with all enterprise, all future prosabolish slavery. He said in the commence- would not risk his reputation, or, rather, experity, all the changes and vicissitudes of ment of his remarks that Wm. H. Seward, of pend his energies in vain. But was be inactime. On the contrary of all this, suffer not New York, had said that there was an irre- tive, even, when every one seemed to despair? this poble road to stop at his very door-to pressible conflict between slave labor and free It was in a conversation, had at his own house break down at its first approach to that mounabor; that although the question was settled at Fort Hill, and not more than a week after tain gorge which looks down upon his very in Kansas in favor of its being a free State, the Knoxville Convention had adjourned, the house. This road, which owes itself to Carowhen admitted into the Union, yet the question | State of Georgia having withdrawn from that lina's liberality, which has heretofore suswas not settled, nor would it be until all the Convention, as he expected, that he made tained itself upon Carolina's good faith, and States were free. He said that this conflict use of the grand expression I have already which now calls aloud upon Carolina's honwould go on until it penetrated the heart of used: "Unite these," (placing one hand on esty, must not be suffered to degrade the the cotton States. These declarations are im- the Mississippi and the other on the Atlantic) memory of Calhoun; to disparage his efforts; portant at the present time, as presenting the "and the future is sufficiently ours to make to bely his confidence in the good sense of eal points on which the Black Republicans | us industrially independent, at least." Deterhis own Carolina. Fellow-citizens, arouse intend to make the contest for President in mining to retrace the false step that had been from your lethargy. I have boldly come up 1860, with Seward in the lead .- St. Louis taken, he lost no time in repairing to Georgia, to my part; I have fearlessly stated those at her favorite re-unions, had at Athens facts which crown Mr. Calhoun with all honor at its college celebrations, and before he for the very incipiency of conception, design left, orders were issued by the Executive and execution in the great work before us. You perform yours. Instruct your delegates of that State for the instrumental survey of the Rabun Gap Pass. But note the precauto come to the rescue of the private stocktion of the truly great man. Were his ideas holders, whom you encouraged to take hold vague? Were his plans taken without every the private stockholders who are still engaged investigation necessary? I had been summoned to his table; his maps were spread on the work, and who will not, I am confiout before him; with pencil and scale in hand dent, allow a dollar to remain in their treasutiments, and to see such men as yourself, where he had traced an indelible line diagonally ry which has been pledged to the prosecution of this road; of the private stockholders across the Union, and then examining its track, cried out, "I knew it; there is your who, like you, are citizens, and not electorgap; there is the great pass; there the mounized men, if I may coin a word upon so grave an occasion. Oh! that the electoral privitains recede, the one from the other, as though they invited the States of this great confedlege, the palladium of our rights as freemen, should cost us so dear—should metamorphose cracy to pass and repass them. And you say a daring, generous, original, into a fearful, that it is available for a railroad. A railroad from northwest to southeast-a diagonal road-will give to our seaboard all that is founders of our constitution, the originals can reverse the decisions of their agents, and southwest of that line, and much that is it is this that you are called upon to do. I northeast; it will compete with the northern markets even at the gates of Cincinnati. We would even suggest that, upon the next fourth may fail, sir, in our endeavors now, but the of July, each and every District and Parish result must come, and our industrial indepen- of the State send a delegate to the Blue dence be secured by this boon of Providence | Ridge Pass, and examine it for their people in person. If they are satisfied that it be this inexplicable pass, through a mighty range of mountains, unless for some great the hand of Providence that has offered us moral purpose, such as is now proposed." this boon, God speed it, with our instrumendid fail then. The vote of Central Georgia tality. If the Rabun Pass prove no prodigy prevailed at the next session of the Legisla- in their united opinion, give it up. I feel ture; and the route by the detour of the satisfied that the various railroads now con-Blue Ridge, or the Western and Atlantic structed in the direction of the mountains lock jaw was apprehended. A friend of the Railroad to Chattanooga, was opened by that will grant free passes to these delegates, and gers" to reduce the price of labor.

Carolina, backed by the State, promised all that Mr. Calhoun had desired and almost pro these duties requires an equal portion of too much confidence; they had no conception our attention. It is too often asserted that of the fearful grip with which a degrading there are certain individuals of society who penury was about to seize upon the liberal spirit of the State, and drag it down from its wonted pre-eminence. I myself received letters from the most distinguished citizens of all was safe; that the determination of the people of the Atlantic seaboard to unite themselves with the West was a fixed fact, and that the interior or mountain districts were

> -the one from the State, and the other from Editor Savannah Republican: the city of Charleston-received handsome Yours of 17th inst., reached here on the 20th. contributions for their speedy completion; in fact, every thing promised a steady onward march in the prosecution of the grand feeder which was to supply these lesser arteries with In reply, generally, the camels have proved equal to all the demands made upon them. They have been on my plantation for the past week, plowing and carrying burthens to my entire satisfaction, tho' I have not been able blood from the great heart of the Union, the valley of the Mississippi. But penury approaches stealthily; it is ashamed of itself, to give my personal attention to the making and fitting of gear adapted to the peculiar form of the animal, having been engaged on the that it should have been compelled to clutch at pennies, when it should be spending pounds. Grand Jury, and only at home from sun down. At the last session of the Legislature, I am satisfied that it crept in when it was sup-Besides, the long voyage from the Canary posed that the doors were closed. The mi-Islands here and improper feeding since their arrival, have reduced the camels very much, nority of your delegates, fellow-citizens, like yourselves, were taken by surprise; they had so that they are really too poor to work. With no intimation that the noble spirit of daring, more flesh and proper fitting harness, I hazard nothing in saying that a grown camel will for which she was so celebrated, was gone draw with ease, one of our two horse prairie from her, and in its stead a craftiness, a cunturning plows. I am now breaking out cotning, a cupidity, a carelessness of honesty and of plighted faith, were creeping over the ton middles with a winged sweep of 24 inches

in the people of Georgia to fear them,) a

that, taking Gen. Gadsden with him, whilst

made every effort to penetrate to the West

through our own territory, but in vain; and

chase the county of Rabun from the State of

Georgia, that there should remain no obstacle

See the foresight, the calculation, the fearless

application of means to ends in the true rep-

resentative of the people. Mr. Calhoun did

not live long enough to see the noble disinterestedness with which the State of Georgia

granted to South Carolina the right of way

forever through the Rabun pass. He died

So apprehensive was he on this score,

as to routes was rifest, he

from wing to wing—the camel poor and with two years of growth before him. character of the State-were degrading it to On Tuesday last I sent twelve bushels of corn to Selma to be ground, on the same the level of those mere expressions of na-tionality which are down-trodden in our daily history with a disdain which should camel. The corn was placed upon a saddle, make even South Carolina tremble. South veighing 150 lbs,, and the camel driver 160 Carolina, claiming position on the Atlantic seaboard, with her chief city the mistress of bs., making burthen of 1,002 lbs-a very good mill wagon and team, I think. Western, Southern and Northern trade, the The price at which camels can be sold here, lesser arteries of that city permeating every

varies, according to the age and size. The extremes are \$150 and \$450. Carolina that can claim nationality in this our day of political centralization. But to goat does not refuse. They are fed in the return to my legitimate object—the prestige Canary Islands on barley straw and barley chaff, and occasionally, but very seldom, bar-ley meal is given them. I think they could soon be taught to eat cotton seed. While at which John C. Calhoun gives to the Rabun Gap or Blue Ridge Railroad, and to the point immediately before us. The real object which he saw standing in the way of its prosecution work I feed them upon hay and wheat straw was the fact that the county of Rabun, in -when at rest they are turned into a dry which that pass lay, was owned by Georgia, pasture, and they are improving every day in and in that spirit of littleness which overesh and spirits. There are now ten in an comes at times the councils of the people's representatives (he had too much confidence old field where a mule would starve; luxuria-

ting upon the weeds, briars and shrubbery. Two of these camels will be retained by me passage through that county might be refused the others are owned by J. A. Machado, and for sale at the above prices for exchange on Mobile or New Orleans, payable in six months.
I induced Mr. Machado to bring these camels over for the purpose of satisfying myself if through our own territory, but in vain; and he even proposed, as a dernier resort, to purchase the county of Rabun from the State of harnessed them to a wagon.

· I am not interested in the sale of them. exto the ultimate success of the great work, cept as a planter, desirous of checking the immense draught upon our cotton for mules, by substituting a procreating animal of more power and greater longevity, and which requires less expensive food to keep in working

If the camel reaches this point, I shall feel amply repaid for the outlay of time, money before our people, fellow-citizens, placed their and trouble, which I am now doing to ascershoulders to the wheel in this herculean un- tain it.

In my experiments thus far, it may be proper to add, I found the camel awkward of course, but not restive or unwilly or untrac

the result of my overations with "the animal seen how he has aroused the people, the you again when I am better posted. In the meantime, with the warmest wishes yeomanry of that immense State? It is in politics, and not industry, that we must now for your prosperity and happiness I am, dear

of this and the adjoining States are now engaged in cutting the valuable crop-some having completed their harvest, and others in the upper part of Georgia have hardly commenced. From all we can learn from the public prints, and otherwise, we are happy to say that the yield will be about a fair average for this section of country. There has been a steady increase of area sown to wheat at the South for several years; and there is a is destined to extend and improve among us for a long time to come. Our knowledge of the serious injuries done by the wheat midge Fort Hill on its highway to the great, the at the North, diminishing the cultivation of this cereal in the Genesee country and Western States leads us to believe that the South. where it is unknown, will soon find wheat a profitable staple. Deeper earlier plowing, to prepare land far better for the seed, will make wheat-growing more remunerative in the planting States. Naturally, our soils are too poor for this grain, and we must learn to. enrich them at the least possible expense. Where the land is rich, a good farmer will hardly ask for a better business than to grow wheat at present prices. We trust that no reader of this paper will be so unwise as to let his wheat remain in field to be consumed by birds, mice and other depr dators, a day onger than it is well cur. d .- Field and

REMEDY FOR SCARLET FEVER .- A lady, who has had some experience in the treatment of Scarlet fever, and seen the following remedy used with never-failing effect, asks us to publish it for the benefit of our readers. It is a

follows: "Immediately on the first symptoms of scarlet fever, which is sore throat, give a full dose of jalab, to an adult 60, red pepper tea, from a tea cup full to a pint, accord and violence of symptoms; the next day give of the plough, and have now deserted; of the private stockholders who are still engaged at night, on the third day, if there is and soreness remaining in the throat give a dose of salts, which will generally effect a cure; the dose must of course be regulated accor ling to the age of the patient.

The above remedy was used with great success in South Carolina, some years ago, by Edward Chaplin, who then furnished it to the

The citizens of Vicksburg held a mass meeting on the 21st ult., to express the public sense regarding the course of the late Convention in that place in reference to the open-ing of the slave trade. Henry S. Foote called the meeting to order. W. L. Sharkey was President. Strong resolutions were passed.

The Whig says: "The speeches of Judge Sharkey, Wm. C. Smedes, Esp., Col. T. S. Martin, Rev. Dr. Marshall, and others, were rapturously applauded, which plainly showed that the popular heart was with the conservative cause. in favor of maintaining the laws of the land and respecting the rights of humanity, as well as against the intorduction of "Guinea nig-

welkin will ring to their unanimous acclamation of what has been done, and what is now whom he met, clothed in pants and small